

AUSTRALIA INVITES YOU DOWN

100,000 ACRES OPEN TO RIGHT KIND OF SETTLERS.

Victorian Envoys Are Seeking for Them Here and in England. Dr. Elwood Mead, Irrigation Expert, Showed the Country It Needed and Could Give Them.

About three years ago Dr. Elwood Mead, who was in charge of the agricultural and drainage work of the Agricultural Department in Washington and was professor of irrigation in the University of California, went out to the state of Victoria, Australia, to look over some irrigation work that the Victorian Government had been doing.

But there they suffer from a dry season when there is no water in the streams for the sheep and cattle that produce the greatest part of the wealth of the country. Every few years they have in addition a drought so severe that cattle and sheep perish by the thousands. Some years ago the Government of Victoria built big irrigation works just to supply the farmers with water for their stock and dry seasons. But there was another thing, after losing a lot of money they called in Dr. Mead as a specialist.

He started things going in the right direction and then he said: "Why don't you settle up all that fine farming land that is used for grazing? That land is fertile, is properly watered, the climate is like that of California, and there isn't any reason why it should not be the home of a great agricultural community."

They listened while Dr. Mead told what had been done on similar land in the United States, and then they became enthusiastic. But there was another thing. Where would the settlers come from? For twenty-five years there had been practically no immigration into Victoria, and the sort of Englishman that was most ready to go out there was least desired. After the work was in shape and enough settlers had moved from other lands to demonstrate that Dr. Mead's ideas could be successfully carried out they appointed a commission consisting of Dr. Mead and H. McKenzie, the Minister for Lands of the State, and sent it to England and the United States to see what could be done to get the class of settlers desired.

Dr. Mead and Mr. McKenzie have arrived at the Astor after spending two months in Great Britain. Before they left England more than 300 skilled farmers and dairymen, each having more than \$500 capital, had engaged to go to Victoria, and of farm laborers to whom advantageous conditions were offered so many applied to go that the number had to be restricted. Now the commission hopes to induce some experienced American irrigation farmers to try Australia and is hopeful that such has been tried the frozen wheat fields of Canada and seeded back to where it was warm may decide to make a try in the southern hemisphere.

Dr. Mead, who is now chairman of the Water Supply Commission of Victoria, which controls the water supply of the state, builds city reservoirs and has extensive authority over riparian rights, said yesterday:

"The State of Victoria has spent about \$500,000 in building irrigation works. There are in a country where you can grow wheat and pasture cattle without irrigation, but where the rivers dry up in summer. When the Government built the works the country was only sparsely populated and the large holdings of land were used only as cattle and sheep ranges."

"The State became convinced that to make the most out of this country it must have people there, so it repurchased something like 100,000 acres of lands and sent the Minister of Lands and myself out to get settlers for them. In coming to this country we had two purposes, one to get people to settle upon the lands and the other to study methods of irrigation, particularly of the irrigation kind, of which such great success has been made here."

"The fact that there was such gratifying response to our invitation in Great Britain makes no difference in our mission to the United States, or to the feeling out there that it would be very desirable to have close intercourse with America. We are hoping to get some expert irrigationists from here to go out there and awaken business men to a realization of the fact that Australia has really great possibilities in business and in a political sense and that it is on the western side of America."

"Australia is about the size of the United States. It is a great English speaking country, and it is only half as far from the United States as it is from England. Yet it has only about the same population as it had at the close of the revolution. Nevertheless it ranks third as a purchaser of British made goods, it is a large buyer of a country made in large producer, and Australia stands first ahead of any other country in the world in per capita production, which is \$230, as against the wealth per capita in more than \$1,300."

"Australia does not buy so largely from this country because there are neither shipping facilities nor the trade connections that exist with England. But the opportunity is there, and the near proximity promises a great deal in this direction."

"We shall be in this country until November. We are going to Washington, to St. Paul, to Pueblo, Colo., where we are to represent the Australian Government in the irrigation congress, and then to Denver. I have to deliver some lectures on the irrigation of Iowa and California, and am especially interested in the sugar beet industry of Colorado and California. The State of California has a sugar factory, and we are going to get an American representative for it. For another thing, we are going to study the business of lamb raising in the alfalfa districts. We are beginning to grow alfalfa in Australia, and there the matter of producing it in the irrigated districts is unusually profitable. You can raise six tons of it in a year."

"There being no cold winter in Victoria, the stock raiser can pasture cattle and sheep in the range in the open, without feeding them up a single day. They feed on the green grass in the winter and on the dry grass in the summer. In a single year you can grow wool very cheaply. This wool industry has enormously expanded in the last few years, and is going to grow more."

"In some parts of the country there is a severe shortage of feed, and it is not at the time when it is needed, so that the fatten stock for market. The alfalfa districts are the places to supply this food. In dry years it reaches a price not known anywhere in the world. I sent there in 1907, alfalfa was \$40 a ton, which meant a revenue of \$100 an acre. The last two years have about the best for grass that I have ever had and even then, it brought \$20 to \$25. Why, when I went to Australia if you had feed you could take the place of buying sheep at 25 cents a head and fattening them or selling the wool."

"The dairy business is well organized in Australia. They have green feed all the year around, and with irrigation, and Australia is better off in becoming the successful competitor of Denmark in supplying the European markets. Many dairymen are going out there from England and Denmark. We have a long contract with the shipping companies by which we can send

butter to London for only one cent a pound.

"The extent to which the Government is helping in the industrial development is marvelous. The Government owns all the railways and it also owns and operates cold storage warehouses. There is no such thing as a cold storage trust and the price of an egg cannot soar before the egg hatches. There are private companies in the cold storage business, but the Government is able by competition to hold them down to reasonable charges. There are what are called 'egg centres,' where the Government will take a few dozen eggs at a time or a big lot and keep them at low rates."

"The Government cold storage plants play a great part also in the development of the fruit industry, which is assuming large proportions and which will be bigger. Australia will not be a competitor of the United States in that respect, for the reason there supplements the season here. Last year Australia used to export loads of California fruit which came in after our own had been harvested. We are now sending green fruit to Europe in considerable quantities, landing it there in the late winter and early spring. Last year green Australian grapes sold in Europe at 31 cents a pound."

GOOD SEASON FOR HUNTING.

Partridges and Other Game Birds Plentiful in the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Chief Fish and Game Protector Burnham said to-day that he believed the prospects were excellent for hunting this fall. He says there is a fine outlook for partridges and other game birds in all sections of the Adirondacks. Hunters have found partridges particularly scarce during the past three years because so many of the birds had fallen victims to the black head, a disease which attacked the coveys of this State and because of the cold late springs which ruined the eggs. Recently reports have come to the State Forest, Fish and Game Department from Oswego, Saratoga and Warren counties, as well as the Lake Champlain section, telling of an apparent abundance of birds this season. The shooting period opens on October 1.

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Households Strike for More Pay.

Householdmen Union No. 52, composed of 1,000 iron and bronze workers, declared a general strike yesterday, principally against employers in the iron league, to enforce a demand for \$4.50 a day for finishers and \$3.50 for helpers. These householdmen work on buildings after other householdmen have completed the iron or steel frames. The strikers say that twenty-two of the employers have granted the demands.

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CAVALIERI'S BROTHER SPEAKS

NO ESTRANGEMENT; MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT NEAR.

Singer's Brother Says Property Mr. Chanler Gave Her Is Practically All Tied Up—Marriage Agreement May Be Published—No Chanler Conference.

While refusing to discuss the rumored estrangement between Mme. Lina Cavalieri and her husband, Robert W. Chanler, Sidney Harris of 6 Wall street, counsel for Mr. Chanler, said yesterday that it was true that there had been an antenuptial agreement between the opera singer and her client, the terms of which he was not at liberty to make public for the present. Mr. Harris said that Mr. Chanler was in town and that he expected to have a conference with him within a few days.

It is known that this antenuptial agreement is in the hands of Mme. Cavalieri's New York counsel, King & Osborne, of 165 Broadway. Mr. Osborne said yesterday that he could not make public the terms of the agreement, but that the reports that the singer had obtained all of Mr. Chanler's available property and was in turn allowing him a stipend of \$20 a month was "ridiculous." Mr. Osborne intimated that the terms of the marriage settlement might be made public within a few days. Both he and Mr. Chanler's counsel denied that there had been a family counsel of the Chanlers to discuss the conservation of Robert W. Chanler's estate.

Mme. Cavalieri's brother, who is living at the Hotel Savoy, gave out through Mr. Osborne this statement in regard to his sister's affairs:

"The recent newspaper reports concerning the affairs of my sister, Mrs. Chanler, are entirely untrue. My sister, Mrs. Chanler, and her husband, Robert W. Chanler, seem to have been designed to place my sister in a wholly false light before the public."

Before his marriage Mr. Chanler wished to make some provision for my sister and made the usual marriage settlement by which she was given an income for her support and certain parcels of real estate. The equities in these properties are very small and their value, by reason of encumbrances, is problematical. The income provided for my sister is in the same position, and it is doubtful what if any money will be available for her use. If any income is paid it will be required to pay necessary expenses in caring for the real estate."

The marriage settlement was prepared by Mr. Chanler's lawyers in Paris and in the usual way witnessed by the American Consul there, and given to my sister by Mr. Chanler."

The sensational stories which have been given so much prominence of late are untrue and I wish to deny them emphatically. My sister is recovering from a severe illness which has compelled her to remain in France and Mr. Chanler because of business engagements has been obliged to come to this country to attend to them. When my sister is able to travel she will join him."

The organizers of the United Hebrew Trades started yesterday on one of their roundups of trades which have no unions. Among the trades in which new unions were started yesterday were the forceps makers, umbrella makers, women's comb makers and boys' waist makers. A new union of Jewish bookbinders also has been started.

The flight which Johnstone had brought to an end with the accuracy world's record was a continuous flight of ninety-eight miles around the mile and three-quarter course and it establishes a new American record for remaining in the air. From the beginning of the afternoon flights until the gathering darkness made the Wright machine indistinguishable on the far side of the field Johnstone had paddled around the course patiently in order to win the distance and duration points of the day and incidentally to break Clifford B. Harmon's American duration record of 2 hours 3 minutes and 30 seconds.

Johnstone wanted to break this record so badly that he stayed in the air this afternoon 3 hours 5 minutes and 30 seconds, or 1 hour 2 minutes and 10 seconds better than the previous American time for continuous flight. Graham-White, realizing that he had lost altitude to Brookins and disdaining duration to Johnstone irrevocably so far as the Squantum meet is concerned and that Wilbur Wright had just celebrated one of the last of his public flights by winning the bomb dropping points of the day with a score of 76 points in thirty-eight shots, thereupon came to earth in his Farman biplane after a brief attempt at altitude and dragged out his remarkably speedy Blériot monoplane.

At this time it looked as though to-morrow the papers would have to say "Graham-White also flew." Once again he headed across the harbor in the Blériot for his second try for the Globe prize of \$10,000 for the best time in a double continuous flight. Bobbing light and return, plus enough lapping on the Squantum field at the beginning and end of the flight to make the entire distance measure thirty-three miles. The Blériot covered the thirty-three miles a fresh breeze retarding on the legs out to the light and helping to pile up speed in the return legs, in the remarkable time of 34 minutes 14 seconds, or just a shade over a mile a minute. The before the wind legs of course were made at a speed much faster than a mile a minute.

To the connoisseurs in aerial manœuvres the most wonderful part of the whole afternoon of wonders was Johnstone's flying skill in lapping with his Wright machine the speedier and more powerful Farman driven by Graham-White whenever the Englishman while circling the course in a futile attempt to overcome Johnstone's big lead in distance and duration got into Johnstone's way. The Wright propellers revolve only about 360 times a minute. Farman propellers make 1,200 revolutions a minute, their tips traveling at the rate of 450 miles an hour. The game engine in Graham-White's Farman develops 60 horse-power. In an emergency the Wright machine engine can develop close to 20 horse-power, but as it is designed to drive the engine so hard the Wright machines fly with only 18 or 20 horse-power.

Nevertheless when the impromptu race began this afternoon the Wright machine beat the Farman, or rather Johnstone beat Graham-White, even though the Englishman had a lead of more than a quarter of the mile and three-quarters course when Johnstone started after him. The crowd sat up when it grasped that the mechanically slower airplane now was being handled by an aviator with ambitions to forge ahead of the mechanically faster French machine flying the British flag. Incidentally it might be remarked, only for the benefit of South Boston, that crackling from the outermost strut of Johnstone's machine was a green silk Irish flag.

This is the official score of points made to-day:

Johnstone—Distance, 55 laps and 60 points; 37 miles, 4,666 feet; duration, 3 hours 5 minutes and 30 seconds. Beats American record by 1 hour 2 minutes and 30 seconds; old record held by Clifford B. Harmon, 2 hours, 3 minutes, 30 seconds; accuracy, 2 feet 4 inches (new world's record on skids).

Brookins—Bomb throwing, 37 trials, score, 77 bombs thrown; Wilbur Wright, who was arrested as a passenger, duration, 14 minutes 48 seconds; altitude, none; duration, 21 minutes 30 seconds.

Curtiss—Speed (3 laps of the course); 7 minutes 42.5 seconds; distance, 5 miles, 1,320 feet; duration, 7 minutes 42.5 seconds; bomb throwing, 2 trials, score, 2.

Graham-White—Distance, 19 laps, 6 points; 34 miles, 4,666 feet; duration, 76 minutes 35 seconds; altitude, none.

Willard—Duration, 10 minutes 34 seconds.

Graham-White—Boston Globe course distance; 33 miles, duration, 14 minutes 1.5 seconds.

Once around the course:

First Trip. Second Trip.

To Boston, light eastward 70 30 2 5 1 5

From Boston, light westward 30 2 5 1 5

Start, second time time 3 4 7 50

Boston, light eastward 70 30 2 5 1 5

Boston, light westward 30 2 5 1 5

End, 2 25 1 5 1 5

Total 40 1 3 3 4 1 5

So far as possible point gaining is

in this country. The entire story is nothing more than an attempt to make a sensational story out of an everyday and commonplace occurrence which concerns no one but Mrs. Chanler and her husband.

Mr. Harris, Chanler's lawyer, also said that the cable received by Mme. Cavalieri in Paris from Mr. Chanler was correctly printed in this Sun. This cable as translated read:

"Have seen no one. It is not true. Work begins. Devoted. ROBERT."

Mr. Harris refused to comment upon a rumor that "work begins" meant that Chanler had begun proceedings to get possession of property to turn over to his wife.

RESCUES AT NEWARK FIRE.

Old Man Carried Down Planks—One Man Escapes Out Life Net.

Fire swept through a five story loft building occupied by half a dozen firms at 102 Murray street in Newark yesterday. With the aid of a life net, ladders and a rope more than a score of employees were saved.

The concerns which suffered by the fire were the Eastwood-Park Company, on the first and second floors; Henry Ziruth and the Lowres Optical Company, third floor; Shuman-Miller Company, fourth floor and on the top floor Eckfeldt & Ackly and the Harry V. Osborne Company.

By the time word of the fire reached the workmen in the rear of the building their means of escape was cut off. There were twenty or more men on the fourth and fifth floors. An addition to the building is being erected in the rear, separated from the main structure by an alleyway. In the opening a well is being driven to supply water for the building.

The arm of the derrick reaches the fourth floor and a three inch driving rope hangs across the pulleys within a foot of the window ledge. Vernon Palk, a foreman employed by the Shuman-Miller concern, and nine of his workmen slid down this rope.